fense was meant,
The speaker's praise of Captain Williard and his capital denial justly aroused much cheering and enthusiasm. He stated that Captain Willard could wait four years, as he had done, and that the place for Judge Mann was in the State Senate, where he could get through many good measures that he as Governor would sign.

The congressman had many good jokes to illustrate his principal points, and he received much cheering at the end of his fine speech. His friends were much gratified at the result.

A Willard Wave

A Willard Wave.

A Willard Wave.
Lieutenant-Governor Willard was then introduced by Senator Gunton, and the lippression after his short address was certainly gratifying to the speaker. A Willard wave has passed over the county in these last ten days. Then hardly a hundred votes could be mustered to his banner, but now he stands an equal show to get his proportion of the votes of Accomac. He is no orator, but a plain, praetical exponent of advanced does of government, His talk, as was Mr. Swanson's, was taken up with advocating the public school system, improvement of public highways and proper care of Confederate veterans and a grand and everlasting development of the Virginia resources.

the Virginia resources.

The humanitarian view of the Lieutenant-Governor, that working of convicts on the roads was a greater benefit to them than even to the State, in that it brought them closer to nature, improved their physical and morel force and kept them from the prison dens, caught the approval of the crowd. Governor Montague speaks at Washa-preague to-night and at Chincoteague

preague to-night and at Chincoteague and Greenbackville to-morrow. Mr. Swanson at Parksley to-morrow and Mr. Willard at Onancock to-night.

MARTIN AND CABELL SPEAK IN CHARLOTTE

Cabell in House of His Friends, and Martin Well Re-

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CHARLOTTE C. H., VA., July 3.-Sen-ator Martin and Mr. James Alston Cabell spoke here to-day to a large crowd in the

H. C. Rice presided and Mr. Cabell, the first speaker, was introduced by W. C. first speaker, was introduced by W. C. Carrington. He spoke for twenty minutes and made a favorable impression by his straightforward, manly and strong speech. Mr. Cabell said he believed he had the positive assurance of Mr. Ellyson that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for any office, and his candidacy, was conditioned on this assurance of Mr. Ellyson.

Mr. Cabell said he thought Mr. Ellyson Mr. Cabell said he thought Mr. Enlyson has not acted towards him in a frank way, and has not treated him in a manner due from one friend toward another. Mr. Cabell said he was in favor of the development of the resources of the State. of the development of agriculture, im provements of its public roads, but above all for the development of the splendid

all for the development of the splendid manhood of the State, leading them on by the best education to a higher life and to more exalted ideals.

He dwelt for some time on the importance of pure and fair elections, which he had always fought for when a member of the Legislature, and that he believed no people could be happy and prosperous who tolerated fraud and corruption.

Mr. Cabell has a very large following n this county, and has made many new riends by his appearance and speech

Clem Green, and spoke for about one hour and three-quarters. His speech was about the same as that he has made dur about the same as that he has made during his canvass of the State, and was well received, and no doubt his friends in the county are well pleased with the impression he has made.

Mr. Martin said his distinguished competitor is as inaccurate in his statement that within the past ninety days he has made more speeches than in all his life as he has been in other statements.

His mission, he said, was not as pleasant as peaking for the cause of Democratical statements.

as he has been in outer states. His mission, he said, was not as pleasant as speaking for the cause of Democracy. He said he does not own the job of senator, that it belongs to the people, the said he has no reason to defend any yote he has made in the Senate, and that his competitor does not charge him with dereliction of duty in this respect.

He said it is very important to have an accurate man in the United States Senate.

practical virtues and high ideals were better than theories. He said he invites the closest scrutiny of his record, and if he is not efficient he does not want

nor Willard and Judge Mann will speak at Drake's Branch at a barbecue, July

The gubernatorial situation in the country is very much mixed.

MANN SPEAKS TWICE IN CHARLOTTESVILLE

Is Greeted With Much Applause | Kenliworth Inn, where the session of the and Makes Fine Impression.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., July 3.-



We Are Always

Engine in Henry County.

(By Associated Press.)

DANVILLE, VA., July 3.—Four men were killed outright and seven others were killed outright and seven others were so seriously intured that ul least some of them will die by the explosion of a threshing machine engine on the plantation of flush Eanes, near Axion, Henry county, this afternoon. The dead:

C. L. BILLILINGTON.

WALTER MARTIN.
LUTHER HILER.

JOHN STOKES.

The names of the injured cannot be associated what the doctor prescribes of the intention, a large and varied to high. The accident occurred fair in the country, away from telegraphic and telephonic communication. News of the accident was brought to Axion by one of the men, who escaped the explosion, and who was go excited that he was simble to give a connected account or the affair. The news came to Danville by telephone from Axion, the operator leaving inmediately for the secone, thus cutting of further communication.

POLK MILLER'S,

34 E. Main.

101 E. Broad, for business. Our well known rep-utation as prescription druggists is a guarantee that you will get only what the doctor prescribes. Polite attention a large and varied stock of everything to be found in an "up-to-date" drug store, guar-antee you perfect satisfaction on all your purchases. We solicit your patronage.

834 E. Main. 101 E. Broad.

PEACE ENVOYS WHO WILL MEET IN WASHINGTON.



STORE OPEN

TILL I O'CLOCK

Cool things all through the store to make the hot weather

Judge was introduced by Captain Mica-jah Woods, who stated briefly the rea-sons why he intended to vote for the Nottoway candidate. The generous tri-butes paid Judge Mann by Captain Woods were received with enthusiastic

woods were received with catturance applicates.

To-night's meeting was held in the Jefferson Auditerium, Mr. John W. Fishburne, presiding. In voting for Judge Mann, said Mr. Fishburne, we vote for

Mann, said Mr. Fishburne, we vote for all that is best and highest in clizenship. Mr. Fishburne alluded briefly to the Mann bill and the great good it had done throughout the State. It is the greatest Godsond, he said that has ever come to the county of Albemarle.

In presenting Judge Mann to the audience, Mr. Daniel Harman paid his respects to those who prophesy that if Judge Mann is the nomince the liquor men will bolt and the success of the Democratic party will be thus jeopard-dized.

NOTTOWAY PRIMARY. County Committee Will Pay Expenses of Primary. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NOTTOWAY COURTHOUSE, VA., July
3.—The county committee met here today and fixed on the 22d day of August
as the date for the primary.
The primary will be held free of cost
to the candidates, the committee obligating themselves to personally pay the
cost of the same.
Edward S. Dean, county clerk, will have
no opposition for his office.

NORTH CAROLINA

Interstate Newspaper Convention

Proves Very At-

tractive. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 3.—Although

he advance guard of the Virginia-North

Carolina Press Convention was not sched. uled to arrive till noon to-morrow, about

forty delegates are already registered at

convention will be held. It is now ex-

pected that more than 300 editors and

publishers will participate in this, the

first joint convention of Southern press associations. Late this afternoon the En-

tertainment Committee, composed of local lusiness men, received an invita-tion from the city of Waynesville, N. C. asking that the delegates visit that city

The invitation was promptly accepted, and the newspaper men will make the trip in a special train provided by the Southern Railway.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Explosion of Threshing Machine

Engine in Henry County.





Minister Takahira.

NEW DENTISTS.

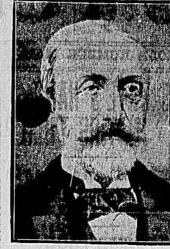
Twenty-Seven Out of Thirty Are

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
(WINSTON, N. C., July 3.—Dr. R. H.
Jones, secretary to the extending board
of the State Dental Association, announced to-day that as a result of the
examination at Waynesville last week,
twenty-seven out of a class of thirty-four
rassed, and will be given license to prac-

Successful.



Official announcement has been made of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries who will meet in Washington early in August to discuss the terms upon which peace in the Far East may be concluded. The envoys are empowered to conclude a treaty if they see fit, the treaty, of course, however, to be subject to ratification. Each of the men named is distinguished in international affairs. Komura is the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. Takahira and Rosen are the ministers of their respective governments to the United States, and Murayloff is Russian ambassador at Rome.



PEACE ENVOYS NAMED; MAY CONCLUDE TREATY.

Takahira-Russians Appoint Ambassador Muranieff and Baron Rosen.

Chaperoned by some of the most prominent attorneys at the Albemarle bar, including Captain Mieajah Woods, Daniel Harman and John W. Fishburne, Judge William Hodges Maun, dropped into town to-day and addressed two large representative audiences in the interest of his candidacy for Governor.

His first address was delivered in the courthouse at noon, before a crewd of representative citizens of the county. The Judge was introduced by Captain Miea-(By Associated Press.)

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 3.—Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt yesterday of the names of the Russian and Japunese envoys to the Washington peace conference. The character and ability of the men selected by both belligorents is an earnest of the desire of their respectives governments to conclude. If possible, the tragedy being enacted in the far East. The plenipotentiaries are:

Russian—Ambassador Muravieff, formerly minister of justice and now ambassador to Italy, and Baron Rosen, recently appointed as ambassador to the United States to succeed Count Cassini. (By Associated Press.)

bassador to Italy, and Baron Rosen, recently appointed as ambassador to the United States to succeed Count Cassin.

Japanese—Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, minister to the United States.

By direction of the President, Secretary Loeb made the formal announcement in the following statement:

"The President announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed the plenipotentiaries to meet here as soon after the 1st of August as possible. The two Russian pointpotentiaries are Ambassador Muravieff, formerly minister of justice and now ambassador to Rome, and Ambassdor Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Takahira. It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries and Japan will be intrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject, of course, to ratification by their respective home governments."

A day or two ago the Russian and Japanese governments formally communicated to President Roosevelt the names of the plenipotentiaries they respectively had selected. Acting as an intermediary, the President communicated the names of the plenipotentiaries they respectively and selected. Acting as an intermediary, the President communicated the names of the plannese envoys to the St. Petersburg government, and those of the Russian representatives to the St. Petersburg government as asurances that the selections were satisfactory, the President, according to his agreement with the belligerents, authorized the public announcement of the nearest of the plenipotentiaries by the in-

Democratic party will be thus jeopard-dized.

"I have heard that cry go up for the last twenty years," he said. "The time has been when it was a whip that would lash us and constrain us to hold back, but that time has passed. There are liquor men in this very town who are going to vote for Judge Mann. They recognize that the Mann law is a good and just measure. There are honest men among them, too, and when they come into the primary and cast their votes they will recognize the fact that they are thereby pledged to abide by the result.

"You'can count upon the fingers of your two hands the liquor men in Charlottes-ville who will boil the ticket."

Although Judge Mann spoke over an hour at each of the meetings, individed attention was paid him throughout. Many of the points made in discussing his platform were enthusiastically applauded.

The fact that he made a splendid impression was amply evidenced at the courthouse meeting at noon, when, at the close of his speech dozens of substantial residents of the county pressed forward to greet the candidate in person and to assure him of their support. ing to his agreement with the beingerents, authorized the public announcement of the envoys.

Some delay was occasioned in the selection of the plenipotentiaries by the insistence of Japan that the envoys of both governments be clothed with full power-to-conclude peace and to negotiate a permanent treaty. The Japanese government indicated pointedly that the Emperor would not permit his envoys to enter upon a tentative conference, in which Japan was to define its terms and then let Russia decide whether the conferess should proceed with their deliberations. The Tokto government insisted that the plenipotentiaries should have conferred on them treaty-making powers, and that the negotiations should be entered upon in a spirit of perfect sincerity. Such, too, was the position taken by President Roosevelt. He maintained that only by clothing the envoys with ample authority to act for their respective governments could a lasting peace be achieved. He strongly urged to what was regarded as a reasonable

their respective government to accede
ing peace be achieved. He strongly urged
the St. Petersburg government to accede
to what was regarded as a reasonable
proposition of Japan.

The President's announcement practically concludes the preliminary negotiations for peace. Minor details remain yet
to be arranged, but the conference now
seems to be assured. While no absolute
date for the meeting of the cuvoys has
been fixed, it has been determined that
theirst ession will be held in Washington
about the first of August.

Ambassador Muravieff.

M. N. V. Mauravieff, the former Rus-sian Minister of Justice and present Em-

bassador at Rome, is a brother of the late Count Mauravieff, who died suddenly June 21, 1800, when Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was both in 1850, and with his late brother was greatly instrumental in the transformation of the Russian penal system and in utilizing the vast resources of Siboria. He belongs to one of the oldest families in Russia, having held landed estates in the Province of Novgorod ever since 1488.

M. Muravieff was formerly Secretary of State at St. Petersburg, and in 1892 was appointed President of the Criminal Section of the Senate, which is the high-est court in Russia. On January 1, 1894, on the death of M. Manasseln he was appointed Minister of Justice. In August, 1903, Emperor Nicholas appointed him arbitrator at The Hague of the cases between Venezuela and the blockading Powers, and in October of the same year he was made President of the Venezuelan Tribunal. He was appointed Ambassador at Rome February 2, 1905.

Baron de Rosen.

Baron de Rosen.

Baron de Rosen.

Baron Roman Romanovitch de Rosen comes of very old Swedish stock. His ancestors followed the banners of Gustavus Adolphus in the invasion of Muscovy three hundred years ago, and settled in Lithuania, where the family estates are located. The de Rosens have given Russia many distinguished generals, diplomats and writers. The Baron, who is a State Councillor. Chamberlain of the Imperial Court and a Knight of the orders of St. Vladimir, St. Ann and St. Stanislaus, is an accomplished scholar, a talented musician and a linguist, speaking English, French, German, Italian and Japanese. His wife, Baroness Elizabeth Alexievna de Rosen, is an accomplished musician, daughter of General Odinzoff, who for many years was Governor General of Nini-Novgorod. The Baron was Charge d'Affaires at Tokio and later became Consul General in New York; later still he became Charge d'Affaires at Washington during President Cleveland's dirst administration. In 1893 he was appointed Minister at Tokio, and remained there until the outbreak of the war with Japan. Baron de Rosen was appointed Ambassador to the United States in succession to Count Cassini in May last. Elizabeth Alexicvna de Rosen, is an accomplished musician, daughter of General Odinzoff, who for many years was Governor General of Nijni-Novgorod. The Baron was Charge d'Affaires at Tokio and later became Consul General in New York; later still he became Charge d'Affaires at Washington during President Cleveland's first administration. In 1893 he was appointed Minister at Tokio, and remained there until the outbreak of the war with Japan. Baron de Rosen was appointed Ambussador to the United States in succession to Count Cassini in May last.

Baron Komura,

Baron Jutaro Komura, the foreign minister of Japan, was educated in the United States and formerly was Japanese minister at Washington, where he was succeeded by M. K. Takahira, the pres-

AS SECRETARY OF STATE. Japanese Appoint Baron Kamura and Minister Believed Also That President is Booming Him for the White House-The Beef Trust Investiga-

tion-Why Wallace Left Panama Board.

TAFT WILL SUCCEED HAY

ent minister. On leaving the United States, Baron Komura went to St. Petersburg as minister of Japan. When the war between Japan and China began Baron Komura was called to Tokio, and at its close was sent to Pekin in 1990 as Japanese minister to Chino. Later, in September, 1901, he was made foreign minister, and in February, 1902, was made a baron. As foreign minister, Komura engagd in the long and delicate negatiations with Baron de Rosen, the then Russian minister at Tokio, preceding the outbreak of the war.

Baron Komura was one of the first Japanese to come to the United States for his education, and is generally understood to be the first Japanese who received a degree from Harvard.

Minister Takahira. (From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The
consensus of opinion of Washington is
that Secretary Taft will be made Secretary of State to succeed John Hay, although Secretary Taft intimated yeserday
to a wetsern reporter who caught him as
he was speeding on toward Son Franhe was speeding on towards San Fran-cisco with his party bound for the Philippines, that he did not expect the appointment. Of course he could not have said he was in constant expecta-tion of being held up and offered the place.

Minister Takahira.

Kogoro Takahira, Japanese minister to the United States, was bern in 1851, in the Province of Iwate, Northern Japan. He was educated at the Imperial College at Toklo. Immediately after graduation he entered the service of the government, and was appointed attache of the legation, and was appointed attache of the legation at Washington in 1879. Later he was advanced to be secretary of the legation, and served for some months as charge d'affaires. He was recalled in 1839, and later acted as charge de affaires at Seoul, Korea, where he remained until 1871, when he was transferred to Shanghai, where he was consul-general until 1890. In 1891 he returned to the United States as consulgeneral at New York, and in 1892 was made minister resident at The Hague, then minister to Italy, and later he was sent to Vienna. While he was minister to Italy he rendered valuable services to his country in the negotiations connected with the Chino-Japanese War. He was again recalled to Tokio and made vice-uninister of foreign affairs, which office he held until he was sent to the United States as minister.

tion of being held up and offered the place.

"Taft is the political helr," remarked Senator Daniel in the lobby of the New Willard to-day, "I suppose he will be made Secretary of State and then run for the Presidency in 1908."

The Senator expressed in few words the sentiment which is prevalent here regarding the future of the big Secretary of War. There is no sort of doubt that Secretary Taft is the choice of the President for the nomination three years hence, and, of course, there is no doubt Mr. Taft wants the nomination. Mr. Roosevelt has given him every opportunity to assume a prominent place in national affairs in the course of the past six months, and he is easily the first man in the Cabinet, and only divided copors with Mr. Hay before the latter ors with Mr. Hay before the latter

There was a well defined rumor about Washington that the President was waiting for Secretary Taft to get on the ocean, when he would issue a statement or take some action which would make it clear to the country that the administration wished the Secretary of War to become the Republican candidate in 1998. Whether the President will take any such action now, in view of the death of Mr. Hay and probable appointment of Mr. Taft to succeed him, is problematical. There was a well defined rumor about

A Stepping-Stone.

Though six Presidents of the United States have been Secretaries of State, it is said there is some doubt as to whether Secretary Taft wants to give up the war portfolio to become the premier member of the official family of the President. It is a somewhat curious fact of history that the only cabinet members ever elected to the President.

opposed to doing anything to break up the empire, but it is believed that it is a question of but a short time until the division of he territory of China will be begun. Japan will, at least, succeed to all Russia has had in Manchuria, which is Chinese territony, Germany al-ready has as firm hold on the Pechlii territory as Russia had on Manchuria, and Weihaiwel, a fortress corresponding to Port Arthur, is held by Great Britain. America has not secured a silice of the territory, and perhaps never will.

"The Open Door."

"The Open Door."

Mr. Hay stood for the "open door" in China, that is, he Anned citizens of all other countries to have equal privileges when it came of matters of trade and commerce with the Celestials. Yet, the "spheres of influence" of other countries were securely established and are as well recognized as the boundaries of the empire.

In short, while Mr. Hay was a great diplomatist, one of the very greatest of his time, he falled in accomplishing results entirely commensurate with his reputation. It was his fortune to be at the head of the Deparment of State at a time when this government entered upon a career of world politics. His opportunities were greater than those which came to any other Secretary of State. That he discharged the duties of the high position, and bore its responsibilities in a way which reflected unprecedented glory upon the foreign office of our Government, is a matter of history. Mr. Hay was the founder of the American School of Diplomacy, which astonished the diplomats of the old world by, its directness and frankness. But its success argued for it and it has become the diplomat is no longer "a man sent abroad to ite for his country." as Prince Talleyrand defined the term.

Beef Trust Investigation.

Beef Trust Investigation.

Beef Trust Investigation.

The investigation of the beef trust, conducted by Commissioner Garfield for the Department of Commerce and Labor did not culminate in the indictment of seventeen meat packers by that Chicago grand jury Saturday. Mr. Garfield surprised the country by saying in his report, it will be remembered, that the packing concerns made only about ninety-nine cents on a steer and that the beef trust was about the most innecent and harmless of all the monopolles. But the grand jury kept up its investigations, with the result that the indictmens were reurned and the individuals who have been conducting the business of the beef trust must answer in court for repeated violations of the and-trust law and the Elkins law against the granting or accepting of rebates.

It is pointed out that the attitude of President Roosevelt towards the prosecution of the meat packers must be dis-

President Roosevelt towards the prosecu-tion of the meat packers must be dis-tinctly unfriendly, since he said in his own celebrated letter defending Secretary own celebrated letter defending Secretary Morion against the charges of granting rebates to the Colorado Iron and Fuel Company, while an official of the Santa Fe Railroad, that the corporation and not the officials should be proceeded against. But that grand jury went after the representatives of the beef trust who had been guilty of the practices which had been gullty of the practices which brought the monopoly under the ban of

the law.

An examination of the railway journals of the country, all of which come to the Congressional Library, reveals the not surprising fact that all of them commend the President for defending Mr. Morton and for the position which the President took on the manner in which corporations should be prosecuted for vio-lation of the rebate law.

Why Wallace Quit.

Why Wallace Quit.

"I wonder whether the people of this country have ever got the true inwardness of all this disturbance over Chief Engineer Wallace's resigning from the Panama Canal Commision," said a very prominent man te-day, "This talk about Wallace's resigning solely because he wanted that \$60,000 salary offered him to take that position in New York, is untrue, you know. I suppose the larger salary tempted him, as it would have tempted any of us, but Mr. Wallace does not believe that any but a sea-level canal can be built, and it is said he is not cerlieve that any but a sca-level canal can be built, and it is said he is not certain that any can be constructed. The elimatic conditions down there, also depressed him as to the future of the project. White men cannot live there, and the black and brown mon who are there will not do the work. The questions of foundations for the locks, in that soil; of climate and labor, had all to do with the decision of Wallace to resign. If Secretary Taft only suspected this at the first, he pretty nearly knows it new." Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who dared to stand in the United States Senate for years as the opponent of any route, save that which would take the canal through Nicaragua, on the ground that the canal could not be built across the 1sthmus of Panama, has not been heard from as sorrowing that the men in charge of the work are beginning to in charge of the work are beginning to realize he told the truth concerning the insuperable obstacles of the Panama

Senator Daniel's Trip. Senator Daniel's Trip.

Senator Daniel came to Washington yesterday and will be here for a day or two. He will go to Philadelphia and then he will go to Philadelphia and then he will go over into the Valley of Virginia and spend some days or weeks visiting friends and the battlefields on which Stonewall Jackson achieved the fame which will hast always. The senator has been doing a great deal of work recently, but he looks remarkably well, wearing his

usual blue serge suit, white negliged

The Lipscomb Case.

The Lipscomb Case.

Mr. Andrew Lipscomb, who was acquitted Saturday of the charge of embezzlement of the funds of the Washington Beneficial Association, of which he was one of the receivers, is still being congratulated. The popularity of Mr. Lipscomb was demonstrated by the unprecedented ovation, which he received when the verdict of the Jury was announced. It took adversity to show him how many friends he had, it is also proper to say in this connection that proper to say in this connection that Mr. R. Walton Moore and Mr. Holmes Conrad, Mr. Lipscomb's attorneys, are also being congratulated upon the exceilent manner in which they conducted the

case.

Mr. Moore, who resides at Fairfax Courtnouse, practices extensively in the courts of the District of Columbia, and has a fine reputation here. He is not active in Virginia politics mow, though he is ardently desirous of seeing Governor Montague made senator, and Mr. Willard elected to the governorship. Mr. Moore has often been spoken of in connection with the senatorship, but in recent years since he has served as a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, he has been so busily engaged attending to has been so busily engaged attending to has been so busily engaged attending to his extensive law practice he has not had opportunity to take a hand in the political game.

HUNDREDS DIE

with masonry burst through, augmenting

with masonry burst through, augmenting the flood and the scene became one of terror and consternation. The people made haste to gather their valuables and flee, and many did so at the risk of their lives, for the streets in the lower part of the city were filled with rushing waters and the roar of wind and rain added to the general panic.

With one rush the mighty flood burst its bound, foundation of solidly built masonry and houses being undermined. Their inmates in many cases were crushed. In those houses near the river the water rose rapidly and the inhabitanis went to the upper floors and even to the roofs where they were exposed to the full force of the storm. Many people thus seeking refuge in their own houses went down in the crash of their dwellings. From the center of the city the flood rushed to both sides of the town and the people, rushing out to flee to the mountains, were caught and swept away. and swept away.

Merrymakers Drowned.

At the time when the storm seemed likely to abate, and before its great-est intensity was felt, there was a great

likely to abate, and before its greatest intensity was felt, there was a great
crowd of merrymakers in the plaza.
Gaming operators had scarcely time to
set up their tables and place their money
thereon when the flood rushed down
from the hills, sweeping away booths,
money and tables. Many people were
then and there drowned.

A large number of people had sought
refuge in the church of San Diego, but
soon were crushed to death under its falling walls.

The priest, who was addressing words
of hope and consolation to the people,
was killed. Four hotels and some large
shops were demolished or badly damaged, and some of the handsomest mansions in the city were wrecked, with
their rich furnishing. The second floor
of the Hotel Union is under five feet
of water.

Officers are trying to preserve order
and to control the bands of thieves who
are at work pillaging shops and mansions. The Federal telegraph lines were
interrupted for some time, but the service is now resumed, though the water
stands two feet in the building.

Searching for the Dead.

Searching for the Dead.

The bodes of the people drowned are being taken to houses in the higher streets, and the spectacle is a sorrowful one, as the streets are filled with mournone, as the streets are filled with mourning survivors looking for their dead. It is probable that many bodies will be found under the ruins of houses.

The famous La Ollo dam is intact, though at one time it was believed to have burst. Many people are still camping in the mountains. The authorities and the telegraph officials have done everything possible to maintain order and keep communication open.

Guantajuato, capital of the Mexican province of that name, is 160 miles northwest from Mexico City and has a population of 65,000 persons. It is the centre of an extensive gold and silver mining country. The town is formed of a number of villages placed around the mines, all of them built in deep, nurrow mountain defiles, 6,017 feet above the sea, peculiarly at the mercy of torrents from higher grounds or of an onrush of water in case of the collapse of a reservoir, such as occurred at Johnstown. The houses of the town are well built, many of them of stone, Those occupied by the owners and chief officials of the various mining concerns are of lungsling proportions. The town contains several splendid churches, numerous chapsels and other religious edifices. The Alhondiga, a large public gronary, is a remarkable edifice. The mines a tGuantajuato are the richest in Mexica. A large mint in the town supplies the built of the Mexican currency. In addition to the mining industry there are in the town a number of manufactories of soap, woolen cloth linen, power of tanneries. The town was founded by the Spaniards in 15th, constituted a town in 1919 and invested with the privileges of a city in 1751.

BRIDGE WENT DOWN CARRYING TRAIN

Several People Killed and Fourteen Drowned on Mexican Central.

(By Associated Press.)

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—The bridge on the Mexican Central Railroad at Kilometer 317, between Irapunto and Silac fell as the Southbound passenger train was passing early Sunday morning. The baggage and third-chas coach fell into the river. Seven persons were killed, and fourteen injured. No first-class passengers were hurt.



WILLIAM H. TAFT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Manassas, Va.; G. G. Herr, Waterbury, Conn.; E. W. Shackelford, Durham; G. L. Scheffer, Louisburg; T. A. Wilkins, Kings Mountain; J. C. Gambill, Aster; L. M. Edwards, Durham; N. L. Bryan, Newton Grove; A. J. Whisanat, Rutherfordton; C. M. Beam, Shelby; J. B. Bardin, Cerro Gordo; S. E. Malone, Gordton; J. L. Geer, Rutherfordton; J. M. McPhall, Clindin; W. L. Hand, Burgaw; R. F. Hollion; W. L. Hand, Burgaw; R. F. Hollion; W. L. Hand, Burgaw; R. F. Hollion; W. L. Hand, Burgaw; R. F. Geer, Rutherfordton; J. M. McPhall, Clinton; W. L. Hand, Burgaw; R. F. Hollday, Clinton; P. P. Yates, Mooreville; J. C. Johnson, Meanville; A. M. Dula, Black Mountain; J. H. Yelverton, Freemfont; R. A. Little, Newton; J. L. Gibson, Laurinburg; R. B. Cutchins, Whitaker; W. T. Wallace, Hendersonville; T. A. Hargrove, Conton; J. A. Einerson (colored), Greensboro,

HOBBS ON THE STUMP. Greensville Committee Assumes Cost of Primary.

dency were Secretaries of State, with the exception of General Grant, who officiated as Secretary of War for about two months during the administration of

two nonths during the administration of Andrew Johnson.

Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet; Madison in Jefferson's, Monroe in Madison's, John Quincy Adams in Monroe's, Van Buren in Jackson's and Buchanan in Polk's, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, and James G. Blaline were unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency, who had served as Secretaries of State. The Estimate of Mr. Hay.

The Estimate of Mr. Hay.

It is being claimed by the ultra admirers of Mr. Hay that he was the greatest of all the Secretaries of State in charge of the National affairs of the country. He was a great statesman and diplomat, but when the world comes to examine more critically, and to cast up occurately the sum of his accomplishments, it will be found that he achieved really less than the amount with which he is usually credited.

He stood for years as the champion of China against attempts of the Powers to dismember the empire and divide it up among the nations of the occident. His phrase, "administrative entity," which he used last spring in a despatch to American ministers in Europe concerning China, puzzled the chancelleries of the old world, and while it was taken to mean the integrity of the Chinose empire, nobody could say certainly, Mr. Hay afterwards said he did not know himself exactly what the expression meant, and how it would be construed. He was trying to ascertain the sentiments of the other powers towards the proposition to dismember the empire of China. The sentence was sufficient to